centers as Wuchang, Hankow, and Shanghai had come into the possession of the Nationalists. It was freely predicted that the autumn would see Chiang in Peking.

• Victory, however, was delayed by dissensions within the party. The Communist wing of the Kuomintang gained in power as the tide of victory mounted. In Central China, and especially in Hunan, radicalism was in the saddle. Through the party organization and the newly formed unions of laborers and peasants great excesses were committed. "Capitalists" and "imperialists" were denounced, many of the wealthy were dispossessed, particularly of their lands, and some of them were murdered. The headquarters of the government, established at Hankow, were dominated by the left wing. Communism was strengthened by returned Chinese students from Russia. The Soviet Government had set up in Moscow especially for them (1925) a university named after Sun Yat-sen, which by the end of 1927 had an enrollment of about six hundred—mostly from Hunan and Kwangtung. Radicalism, moreover, appealed to the youth of the nation, especially to the students, and many of these latter became its ardent apostles. The more moderate elements in the party, led by Chiang Kai-shek, looked with alarm upon the growing left wing, realizing that before long it would alienate the more substantial portions of the population. The Communists were out not only to destroy religion, including Christianity, but Confucian morality, and much of the nation was scandalized. Then, too, many believed that the Russians were interested in China merely as a cat's-paw against the capitalistic powers of the West.

The issue began to come to a head after the

capture of Nanking, in March, 1927, when radicals roughly handled foreigners and killed some of them. The right and left wings were soon openly at outs with each other and the progress northward came to a pause. The moderates organized a government at Nanking, in opposition to the one at Hankow. Before the end of 1927 public opinion had turned overwhelmingly against Communism, the moderates, led by Chiang Kai-shek, were in control, the non-Communist members of the left wing had broken with the Communists, the government in the Wuhan cities had come to an end, the Soviet advisers were on their way to Russia, many of the radicals had been executed and others, among them the widow of